

RECORDER.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1828.

No. 429.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, April 16.	Fayetteville, April 16.	Newbern, March 29.	Petersburg, April 11.
Brandy, Cogniac, - - -	gall. 120 125	125 160	150 175	125 200
Apple, - - - - -	35 36	36 40	40 50	35 100
Peach, - - - - -	25 26	22 23	28 30	75 100
Bacon, - - - - -	7 10	6 8	6 7	7 8
Beeswax, - - - - -	25 26	22 23	28 30	75 100
Butter, - - - - -	15 20	15 20	12 18	12 25
Coffee, - - - - -	14 15	14 17	18 20	15 18
Corn, - - - - -	46 47	40 45	35 40	40 45
Cotton, - - - - -	15 18	16 18	8 9	8 9
Candles, mould, - - -	15 18	16 18	15 16	14 16
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	325 650	400 450	650 700	500 700
Flour, - - - - -	25 28	25 28	35 40	35 40
Feathers, - - - - -	100 110	90 125	100 125	90 125
Gin, Holland, - - -	40 45	43 45	45 50	35 40
Country, - - - - -	40 45	43 45	45 50	35 40
Iron, - - - - -	9 10	7 7	7 8	7 8
Lard, - - - - -	150 175	200 250	150 200	150 200
Lime, - - - - -	30 32	31 33	29 32	35 40
Molasses, - - - - -	8 9	8 9	7 8	7 8
Nails, Cut, assorted, -	25 30	25 30	25 30	25 30
Oats, - - - - -	500 800	500 800	600 650	600 650
Powder, Amer. - - -	100 112	125 150	90 100	125 150
Rum, Jamaica, - - -	80 90	70 80	85 90	75 100
West India, - - -	40 42	40 45	40 45	42 45
New England, - - -	300 325	350 400	300 325	400 450
Rice, - - - - -	1000	1000	850 1000	850 1000
Shot, - - - - -	75 75	65 65	75 75	75 75
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	50 55	75 75	60 60	75 75
Turk's Island, - - -	950 1050	850 1100	900 1000	900 1300
Sugar, Brown, - - -	19 22	18 23	18 25	18 25
Loaf, - - - - -	150 175	150 175	140 150	140 150
Tea, Imperial, & Gunpowder, -	120	120	100 125	100 125
Hyson, - - - - -	400 425	250 275	250 275	250 700
Young Hyson, - - -	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
Tobacco, - - - - -	70 75	70 75	80 85	80 85
Tallow, - - - - -	25 30	25 30	30 35	30 35
Wheat, - - - - -	250 400	300 375	250 500	250 500
Whiskey, - - - - -	125 150	135 160	135 160	135 160
Wine, Madeira, - - -	160 225	200 250	200 250	200 250
Teneriffe, - - - - -	200 280	200 280	200 280	200 280
Sherry, - - - - -	75 125	75 125	75 125	75 125
Port, - - - - -				
Malaga, - - - - -				

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. April 1st, 1828.

Walker Anderson	Phillip & Mary Isley
Wm. Anderson	William Inscore
Benj. H. Alston	Samuel S. Jackson
Thos. Armstrong	Edmund Jones
Nicholas Atkins	Stephen Justice
James Allison	L. L.
Miss Polly Anderson	Aaron W. Lyon
Archibald A. Austin	Robert Love
Joshua Berry	Cincinnati D. Lindsey
James Bradley	Wm. Lipscomb
Benjamin R. Baird	Nicholas Long 2
Wm. D. Bethell 2	Mrs. Mary Laws
Ezekiel Brewer	Caleb Linsey
James Browning	Joseph W. Latta
Thomas Burlew	Richard Mason 2
Jas Blackwell	James H. Morrow
Samuel Child 4	John M. Moody
Duncan Cameron	Joseph Marshall 2
John Cheek	W. McCauley
James Crabtree 3	A. D. Murphy 2
Thomas Clancy 2	David Murden
John Child 3	Philip Mershen
John Cooley	Stephen Moore
Isaac Craig	James B. Moore
John Carigan	Mrs. Ann Mackee
James A. Craig	Peter U. Murphy
Lydia Dillard	Alfred Moore
Miss Martha Debruler	Mrs. Fanny Murden
Wm. A. F. Davidson 3	Mrs. Mary Marshall
Edward Davis	Robert Nale
Elijah Dollar	Robert Nutt
Mr. Douglas	Miss Jane G. Polk
Robert Davis	Daniel A. Pardue
Wm. L. and Ann Dar-	N. J. Palmer 2
lam	Thomas Patterson
Thomas Dodson	Mann Patterson
John H. Davis	William Palmer
John Dickerson	Martin Pickett
Robert Eaton	Temperance Primrose
Henry B. Elliott	R. Reeves
Dr. Thos. J. Faddis 3	Wiley A. Reese
Nathan Finley	John Roberts
Alec Flumant	Frederick Revere
George Ferrill	Delilah Rhodes
Sterling W. Fowler	Stephen S. Sarsley
Franklin Library Soc.	John Scott 2
Henry M. Fitts	Miss Eliza Sloan
Mrs. Mary Flintiff	Robert Strange
Dr. Wm. B. Grove	John Stockard
Jonathan Grant	J. P. Sneed 2
Robert Gressam	Wm. Smith
Mrs. Mary Harris	Miss Sarah Scott
Wm. Harrison	James Strayhorn 3
Catharine Horton	Owen Thomas
James Hutcheson	James Turner 2
Archibald Henderson	Joshua Turner
William Holt	William Thompson
Thomas Holloway 2	Mrs. Martha Turner
Francis L. Hawks	John U. Taylor
Wm. Huntington	Thomas Wilson
George Hatcho	John Watson
Henry Hurdle	John Wagoner
James Hurdle	Miss Eliza G. Womack
Miss Ann L. Hooper	Johnston Webb
John Hart	F. H. Winston
Andrew Hughes	Levi Williams
Neal H. Horton	Mrs. Elizabeth Woods
Isaac H. House 2	John Walker
Phebe Hazell	James Webb
Thomas Hastings	Mrs. Margaret Watson
W. H. Hill	Mrs. Eleanor Wittie
Mordecai L. Hammond	Kirkland & Webb
Agatha Haynes	James M. Yancey
Miss Nancy Huntington	David Yarborough 3

AMERICAN PORCELAIN.

"We have great pleasure in congratulating our fellow citizens, on the complete success which has attended the effort to establish a manufactory of Porcelain in the city of Philadelphia.

From the manufactory of Messrs. Tucker and Hulme, we have received specimens in the state of biscuit baked, of the ware baked and glazed—and of the ware gilded and painted, the sight of which must afford pleasure to every friend of American Arts; and especially of an art so difficult, and which is scarcely a century old, even in Europe, although practised for many centuries in China and Japan."

The Porcelain of Philadelphia, is very beautiful in all the principal particulars—in symmetry of modeling—in purity of whiteness—in the characteristic translucence—in smoothness and lustre, and in the delicacy and richness of the gilding and enamel painting. That it rivals the finest productions of Sevres is not necessary to assert; but it certainly gives every assurance, that if properly supported, it will not fail to meet every demand of utility and taste, which this great and growing country may present.

We pretend not to judge of the political and commercial circumstances which may influence the success of this manufactory: the art now stands forth in this country, in all the attractions of utility & beauty; and we sincerely hope that it may prove as lucrative to the proprietors of the establishment, as their productions are honourable to their skill and enterprise. It appears from Mr. Carpenter's memoir in the early part of this number, that the raw material is very abundant at no great distance from Philadelphia, and it is well known that it is found in many parts of the United States."

The article to which professor Silliman refers is the following.

"FELDSPAR.—An extensive bed of this mineral occurs adjoining Dixon's farm; the land containing it has lately been purchased by Mr. William E. Tucker, who employs the article extensively in the manufacture of Porcelain ware. This ware, of which the Feldspar is an important constituent, has been brought to such perfection by Mr. William E. Tucker, that it is pronounced by competent judges, to possess soundness of body, smoothness of glazing, and beauty of lustre fully equal to the imported; and surpasses in purity of whiteness, either the French or English China which is to be met with in our market." *Carpenter's Memoirs.*

Under the firm of Tucker & Hulme, the founder of this valuable establishment, has taken into partnership a young gentleman of talent and enterprise. And should a due sense of the importance of home manufacture of this beautiful and useful article, and our citizens cherish the undertaking in its infancy, by giving orders to the extent of the ability of these gentlemen to execute, advantages to the United States will eventually flow from it, which although not now appreciable, will hereafter be universally acknowledged.

WEDGEWOOD.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The following testimony to American generosity and feeling is taken from a pamphlet entitled "Remarks during a residence from June 18th to August 11th, 1820, at the Cape of Good Hope, by Thomas George Love," published in Buenos Ayres:

"Foreigners of all nations are domesticated in Capetown: Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, &c. and even North Americans. A gentleman of the latter state, (and I regret that I cannot recollect his name) has gained much esteem from the following occurrence.—He commanded an American privateer, and made a considerable sum of money in captures from us. He had taken a British merchant vessel in the latitude of the Cape, and went himself in the boat to take possession. On boarding, almost the first object that met his eye was a beautiful woman in tears, (the captain's wife.) "A woman's tears are more fatal than our swords," at least the American seemed to feel something of this. Addressing the afflicted lady, he stated that he had only boarded to hear the news, and have the pleasure of a glass of wine with the captain. He proceeded to the cabin, and after the lady had retired, told her husband, that

although by the laws of war the vessel was made a prize, yet a sight of so much distress would not allow him to proceed to extremities. Taking pen, ink and paper, he made over all claim on the vessel to the fair creature that had so interested him.

Shortly after this event the war closed, and the privateer came into Table Bay. The intelligence of his generosity had preceded him, and upon passing a British frigate anchored in the bay, the band, in compliment, struck up the air of "Yankee Doodle." The lovely "Niobe," who had thus softened the heart of the rough sailor, was brought to bed at the Cape, and the child named after her benefactor. The American told me he felt more real pleasure at this, than the value of the prize could possibly have given him. Privateersmen are generally reputed to be so hard hearted and mercenary, that one would hardly believe this detail. Yet it is well authenticated at the Cape, and I feel the greatest pleasure in relating it. I had the happiness of knowing the individual whose conduct was at once so delicate and humane."

The person of whom this honourable anecdote is told, was Captain Otway Burns, of Beaufort, North Carolina.

Nashville, (Tenn.) March 22, 2

We have rarely witnessed a more intense and universal excitement, than was produced in this place on Wednesday last, from the discovery of forgeries to a considerable amount, committed by Nelson Patterson, esq. It appears that he had been in the habit for several months of forging the names of several gentlemen of Nashville, to checks and promissory notes, which he himself would afterwards take up before they were presented for payment. We believe, indeed, that in most cases they were never designed for presentation, but deposited in the hands of persons, by way of security for money borrowed. By forging new checks, and selling, or rather borrowing money on them, he was for some time enabled to take up the old ones, before the holders applied to the pretended drawers. He has practised a system of this kind for some months, without suspicion; and might have continued it some time longer, but for circumstances which he had not expected. Mr. Patterson, we understand, is of a good family in Virginia, and has generally borne the character of an honest man—though it was known that he has been much pressed by pecuniary difficulties. He was a man of weak mind, and doubtless commenced the business of forgery, with the intent to take up the forged instruments before they should be presented for payment. But in thus attempting to get out of one difficulty he only plunged into a greater. His creditors became importunate—the checks and notes were, in spite of his remonstrances and solicitations, presented to the persons whose signatures they bore, and then detection became inevitable. It is supposed that the extent of his forgeries reaches, perhaps, to ten thousand dollars. The unfortunate offender was generally liked, and even in the breasts of those he has injured, there is more of compassion than indignation, at his treachery. Mr. Patterson was a member of the bar, secretary of the Texas association, and secretary also, to the Jackson committee of Nashville. His ruin may be attributed to that root of many evils—GAMING. *Repub.*

SOLAR MICROSCOPE.—A Mr Rand advertises for exhibition, a solar microscope, which magnifies 3,000,000 times. By its aid, snakes apparently six feet long, may be discovered in vinegar; and the small white mealy particles on figs, appear moving objects as large as a good sized terrapin. There is some reason for believing that Mr. Rand has lent his microscope to certain politicians, who have applied it to the virtues of their presidential candidate, and the errors of his opponent, till they have no faith in the ordinary modes of vision.

CHARLESTON.—It is stated in the Charleston papers, as a remarkable fact, that on the 7th inst. there was not a debtor in jail, or on the limits of the prison bounds, of Charleston district, from either the court of common pleas or city court. On the 12th there was but one solitary instance of a debtor in jail. The district contains a population of (perhaps) 60,000.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain Benjamin Rhodes, of the county of Orange, and state of North Carolina, and an inhabitant of the village of Chapel Hill, has absconded with my wife Susan Price, without any cause or provocation whatever, this is therefore to caution all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and further that I shall enforce the law against the said Rhodes.

Washington Price.

Raleigh, April 24.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, surviving executor of John Kelly, deceased, will expose to public sale, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of six months, the following tracts of LAND, all joining each other, No. 4, 5, 6, and part of No. 7, as designated in the will of the deceased, containing

Three Hundred and Fifty Acres, more or less, five miles east of Hillsborough, adjoining Binoni Jackson, John Holden, Elizabeth Holden, the heirs of the deceased, Jas. Cain, and others, on Monday the 26th day of May next, being the first day of May court; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

John Kelly, Executor.

April 22.

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID a note of hand, drawn by John Faddis in favour of Fancett & McCollum for fifty seven dollars and seventy-five cents, or thereabouts, dated the 31st of January last, and assigned to John Wilson. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against trading for said note, or the said John Faddis from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

John Wilson.

April 22.

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Mrs. A. J. Bingham, a few weeks since, a young negro woman named CATY. She is doubtless harbored by some villain in the neighborhood who is waiting for the reward of delivery. Five dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery of CATY alone, or twenty-five dollars for CATY and her harborer.

W. J. Bingham.

April 8.

25-3w

READY MADE CLOTHING.

N. J. PALMER has just received and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, an assortment of

Ready Made CLOTHING.

consisting of Great Coats, Cloaks, Suits, Frocks and Close Coats, Pantaloones, Vests, &c. also

Leghorn, Sattin & Silk BONNETS, trimmed; which he will sell at reduced prices for cash.

All orders for articles in the above line will be received and promptly supplied.

He still continues to keep an assortment of BOOKS & STATIONERY for sale at his usual low prices. Additional supplies short expected.

April 1.

24-3w

THE BLOODED HORSE

ARABIAN

Will stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season—fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

ARABIAN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 30th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Archie blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, waggon or plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, Groom.

February 5.

16-

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale,

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

As my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpey humpsey.

February 12.

17-11

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlery Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. McDade & Co.

Jan. 15.

13-11

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1828.

James Holdman, vs. Justice's execution, levied on land, of James Murdock, adm'r. of James Murdock, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Murdock, one of the heirs at law of the said James Murdock, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Murdock appear at the next term of our County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to show cause wherefore the land levied on shall not be sold, judgment will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$2 75.

22-6w

BLANKS for sale at this office.

GEN. JACKSON AND THE TARIFF.
The following is General Jackson's reply to a letter addressed to him by the Governor of Indiana, in pursuance to a resolution of the senate of that state, inviting him to express his views on the subjects of the Tariff and Internal Improvements:

Hermitage, Feb. 26, 1828.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing resolutions of the senate of Indiana, adopted, as it appears, with a view of ascertaining my opinions on certain political topics. The respect which I entertain for the executive and senate of your state, excludes from my mind, the idea that an unfriendly disposition dictated the interrogatories which are proposed. But I will confess my regret at being forced, by this sentiment, to depart in the smallest degree, from that determination on which I have always acted. Not, sir, that I would wish to conceal my opinions from the people on any political or national subjects; but as they were in various ways promulgated in 1824, I am apprehensive that my appearance before the public, at this time, may be attributed, as has already been the case, to improper motives.

With these remarks, I pray you, sir, respectfully, to state to the senate of Indiana, that my opinions, at present, are precisely what they were in 1823 and 24, when they were communicated by letter, to Doctor Coleman, of North Carolina, and when I voted for the present tariff and appropriations for internal improvement. As that letter was written at a time when the divisions of sentiment, on its subject, were as strongly marked as they are now, in relation both to the expediency and constitutionality of the system, it is enclosed herein; and I beg the favor of your excellency to consider it a part of this communication. The occasion out of which it arose, was embraced with a hope of preventing any doubt, misconception, or necessity for further inquiry respecting my opinions on the subjects to which you refer; particularly in those states which you have designated, as cherishing a policy at variance with your own. To preserve our invaluable constitution, and be prepared to repel the invasion of a foreign foe, by the practice of economy, and the cultivation, within ourselves, of the means of national defence and independence, should be, it seems to me, the leading objects of any system which aspires to the name of "American," and of every prudent administration of our government.

I trust, sir, that these general views taken in connection with the letter enclosed, and the vote referred to, will be received as a sufficient answer to the inquiries suggested by the resolutions of the senate. I will further observe to your excellency, that my views of constitutional power, and American policy, were imbibed, in no small degree, in the times, and from the sages of the revolution, and that my experience has not disposed me to forget their lessons; and in conclusion, I will repeat, that my opinions remain as they existed in 1823 and 24, uninfluenced by the hope of personal aggrandizement; and that I am sure they will never deprive me of the proud satisfaction of having always been a sincere and consistent republican.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most ob't serv't.
ANDREW JACKSON.

The following is the letter to Dr. Coleman, alluded to above.

Washington City, April 26th, 1824.

SIR: I have had the honor, this day, to receive your letter of the 21st instant, and with candor shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves, without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten, that I never have solicited office; nor, when called upon, by the constituted authorities, have ever declined where I conceived my services could be beneficial to my country. But as my name has been brought before the nation for the first office in the gift of the people, it is incumbent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political national question, pending before, and about which the country feels an interest.

You ask me my opinion, on the tariff. I answer, that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff bill before us embraces the design of testing, protecting and preserving within ourselves, the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I will advocate and defend it. The experience of the last war ought to teach

us a profitable lesson, and one never to be forgotten. If our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot, who saw the privations, dangers and difficulties experienced for the want of the proper means of defence during the last war, who would be willing again to hazard the safety of our country, if embroiled; or to rest it for defence on the precarious means of national resource to be derived from commerce in a state of war with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce to prevent us obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subvert us? I hope there is not, and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom. Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron and copper; and given us climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactures and labourers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have, within our country, a supply of those leading and important articles so essential in war. Beyond this, I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor, and to revenue; and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe a national debt is a national blessing, but rather a curse to a republic; inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a walled aristocracy, dangerous to the liberties of the country. This tariff—I mean a judicious one—possesses more fanciful than real danger. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus product? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign or home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labour employed in agriculture; and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor; employ it in mechanism and manufactures; thereby creating a home market for your bread stuffs, and distributing labour to the most profitable account; and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a home market for more bread stuffs than all Europe now furnishes to us. In short, sir, we have been too long devoted to the policy of the British merchants. It is time that we should become a little more Americanised; and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves. It is, therefore, my opinion, that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted, to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community.

This is a short outline of my opinion, generally, on the subject of your inquiry, and believing them correct, and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country, I declare to you that I would not barter them for any office or situation, of a temporal character, that could be given me.

I have presented you my opinions freely, because I am without concealment; and should indeed despise myself if I could believe myself capable of deserving the confidence of any, by means so ignoble.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Dr. L. H. COLEMAN,
Washington, N. C.

We mentioned, in a former number, that Mr. Adams had come to the determination of paying off FIVE MILLIONS of the public debt on the 1st of July. When this amount shall have been discharged, it will make

THIRTY-EIGHT MILLIONS that he has liquidated during his administration. A better proof of the wisdom of his measures, of his patriotic devotion to the good of the country, could not be desired. We will ask, would it not be unjust to turn so good a servant out of office before the regular time? Most assuredly it would. We are now happily experiencing the salutary effects from Mr. Adams' administration; we have tried him, and approve of his conduct and discretion, and prudence should teach us, not to give up a certainty for an uncertainty—not to let go the substance for the shadow.

Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, held the presidency for a term of eight years, though each, with the exception of the last named, were opposed with virulence; the people saw that the opposition raised against them was the work of designing men, and they indignantly refused to lend themselves to the promotion of their objects—and such, we have no doubt will be the patriotic determination in the case of Mr. Adams.

Marylander.

MURDER!

On Saturday the 15th inst. a murder of more than ordinary atrocity, was committed on the body of Thomas Holland, of Onslow county, by his brother, Jas. Holland. The deceased lived in the family of his brother—and on the morning of the murder, left the house in consequence of a quarrel between them. He was pursued by James, who on overtaking him, discharged a gun loaded with 16 swan shot into his side. He then gave him several blows on the head with the gun and left him. On returning home, he very deliberately resumed the occupations of his farm, and gave instructions to his negroes to perform some work at a place near the mangled body of his brother. He accompanied them, and hearing the expiring groans of his victim, approached him a second time, and with an axe, gave him several blows on the head, and finished the heinous deed by beating him with his gun. The murderer effected his escape and has not yet been apprehended.

Sentinel.

STOP THE MURDERER.—The executive have offered a reward of \$200 to any person who will apprehend and convey to the jail of Chesterfield county, a certain Dalrymple Muir, who is suspected of having murdered his wife, Isabella Muir, on the 11th inst. He has made his escape—he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, red complexion, sandy hair and red whiskers—he is a native of Scotland, and a collier by profession. It is supposed that he is making his way to the Lehigh coal mines in Pennsylvania.

Pa. Intell.

AN INCENDIARY.—The governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation, by advice of council, offering a reward of \$500 to any person who will discover and apprehend the incendiary, who set fire to the Clerk's Office of King and Queen county. All the papers, nearly the whole of the records, the law furnished for the use of the court, and the seal of the office, were destroyed by fire.

NEW MINERAL SPRING.—A Mr. McCulluck of Albany, N. Y., after having penetrated the earth to the depth of six hundred and seven feet, has procured an abundant supply of mineral water similar to that of Ballston. Citizens and visiting strangers have drunk of it and derived benefit from its medical qualities.

From the Wayne Sentinel.

The Canal is now open from one extremity to the other, and begins to display the gratifying appearance of increasing business. The dullness and monotony which has for several months reigned among us, will now be exchanged for the merry note of the bugle, and the bustle of mercantile employments. The season opens upon us with flattering prospects. Every class and profession of men, merchants and mechanics, alike, have cause for thankfulness in the prospects which attend our career as a village. The great benefits which the canal is conferring upon our state, in elevating it to a rank of importance, and adding to the wealth and happiness of our citizens, are a subject of mutual congratulation.

The rage for canals and rail roads, is one of the peculiar characteristics of the age in which we live. Upon a proper encouragement of these methods of easy and rapid communication, will, in a large measure, depend the future glory, peace and security of our republic. The Erie and Ohio canals, forming one entire water communication from New York to New Orleans—flowing through rich and fertile states—will present a magnificent spectacle. Upon their placid bosoms, the luxuries and various products of distant countries, will be borne. Foreigners will visit our country, from pure curiosity, to view these mighty works of internal navigation, in the full tide of prosperous operation. But one of the greatest benefits which internal navigation will confer on all time

to come, may justly be said to consist in the security and defence it will afford the states from foreign invasion. It will be effectual in uniting and cementing distant parts of our country, by the strong ties which are formed by mutual interest and friendly intercourse. A foreign foe can never conquer us. But we may conquer ourselves. If ever the enemies of republican institutions, shall have cause to rejoice over the dismemberment of our government, it will be through our own folly, conflicting interests, and sectional prejudices.

With every advancing year, we are providing against such a state of things, by facilitating mutual intercourse between the citizens of the several states and encouraging friendly acts of courtesy and attention. With such pledges of the perpetuity of our free and happy form of government, we may laugh at the declarations of transatlantic prophets, who warn us of a like fate which has befallen the republics of Rome and Athens, or the more modern ones of Venice and Genoa.

A correspondent of the Eastern Argus claims to have discovered a new method of making glue water proof. His method is to immerse the common glue in water, till it becomes soft, and then dissolve it in raw linseed oil, with a gentle heat. He says it has all the properties of the common preparation, and is, moreover, completely impervious to water. This is a discovery of vast utility, and will, without doubt, soon be tested by our mechanics, to whom such a discovery has long been a desideratum.

From the New England Farmer.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

These are to the farmer and gardener of great value. They were designed by the Creator to check the too great increase of insects; and no farmer ought to suffer them to be wantonly destroyed on his premises. The number of insects destroyed by the robin, swallow, sparrow, mockbird, and other small birds, is astonishing. One little family will destroy several hundred of insects in a day. Some time since, a pair of these small birds built a nest on a sill, which grew close to my window. This little society was closely observed. When they had gained sufficient strength, both parents were mutually and incessantly employed in collecting small insects from every quarter, and on a moderate calculation, to the number of seven hundred a day.

One great cause of the increase of so many insects, so destructive to vegetation, is the decrease of those little friends of the agriculturists. Should a few of them innocently trespass on the property of the farmer to the amount of a few cents, let him remember that he is greatly indebted to them for services rendered; and not wage a war of extermination.

They are not merely useful in destroying insects;—they call the farmer and the gardener to their business;—cause the groves to resound with music, and usher in the morning with melodious praises. **R. GREENE**
Mansfield, March 27, 1828.

Foreign Intelligence.

WAR PROCLAIMED!

New York, April 29.

By the fast sailing packet ship William Thompson, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th March, we have received our London files to the 16th. From the extracts which we make from the Observer of the 16th, it will be seen that the question of War or Peace in Europe, is no longer doubtful—but that Russia has issued her declaration against Turkey.

Sunday, March 10.

On Tuesday night the Russian Ambassador received despatches from his court, containing the Emperor's Declaration of War against Turkey, and which was immediately communicated by his Excellency to the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Dudley, who sent intelligence of the event to his Majesty. The Emperor justifies the Declaration of War on the ground of Turkey having violated the Treaty of Ackerman, and upon that of her having excited the Persians to their recent hostilities. To these are added the closing of the Bosphorus against the trade of Odessa.

The intelligence from Europe, of which we gave, in a hurried manner, and at a late hour, the substance yesterday, is of such importance, as to authorize the belief, that war has actually occurred between Russia and the Porte, and if so, to justify the expectation that such a war will involve Europe. If Russia advances upon Constantinople, England certainly, and probably France, will become the ally of the Turks. Of this we think there can be little doubt, and even, if from the arguments, which a very slight knowledge of the interests and feelings of those powers suggests, this conclusion did not almost necessarily result, we think there is, in the tone of the articles in the London Courier, (the official paper,) and from that very significant remark in the piece we published last evening, under

the Paris head of 13th March, from the Moniteur, (also the official paper,) that "it is upon the banks of the Danube that we wish that satisfaction may be obtained; for too many complicated questions would be met with by all parties upon the other side of the river, on the ruins of the Ottoman empire," ample indication, that the crossing of the Danube by the Russian army, and its march upon Constantinople, would be the signal of a general European war. France is embarking troops at Toulon, to carry into effect the mediation in favour of Greece. The white flag may, however, "in the course of human events," float in the air, side by side, ere long, with the Turkish horse tails—not however against Greece; we consider the hostilities of Russia, as assuring beyond all doubt, the emancipation of Greece. Such a measure would be but a trifling sacrifice on the part of the Porte, in order to conciliate England and France.

M. Hyde de Neuville, formerly French Ambassador in this country, has been appointed Minister of the Marine.
New-York American.

FROM CARTHAGENA.

The Packet brig Medina, arrived at New-York on Tuesday, from Carthage, bringing advices to the 27th March. Mr. Watts, U. S. Charge d'Affairs to Colombia, with his family, have arrived in this packet.

The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are favored with Carthagena papers, and the following verbal intelligence.

On the 4th of March, Gen. Padilla secretly armed about 2000 citizens of Carthage, for purposes unknown to the principal inhabitants, which excited the most lively feeling of apprehension.

During the night, about 500 troops, stationed in the city, left it, with their officers, for Turbaco, about 10 miles distant from Carthage, where Gen. Montillo, an officer of great distinction and influence, resided. On the 5th, information was received that General Montillo held a secret order of President Bolivar's, to take command of that Department whenever it should be necessary for promoting the public good.

Gen. Padilla refused to receive him as the commanding officer, and made every exertion to put the city in a state of defence, by arming all the inhabitants. Most of the American and English ladies embarked on board the American and English packets, and placed their houses in the best state of defence, fearing a general plunder. Four gun boats with troops were despatched by Gen. Padilla, to take possession of the fortress at Boca Chica, which commands the harbor of Carthage.

The officer in charge of this fortress, was fortunately the friend of Montillo, and refused its surrender; and Padilla finding Gen. Montillo in command of the harbor, and an army at the gates of the city, viewed his situation so extremely critical, as to induce him to leave Carthage during the night in a small boat, &c. On Sunday morning, five of Padilla's soldiers were shot by Montillo's. During the evening, General Montillo arrived, and took possession of the city. It was extremely fortunate that Col. Watts, U. S. Charge d'Affairs was at Carthage during the revolution, as they considered themselves perfectly safe who became his companions, and his exertions were not wanting for the good of all. The situation of Colombia is extremely gloomy.

Discord and revolt appear conspicuous in every department, and the influence of Bolivar, in whom the country confides, alone stays the arm of civil war.

The last information from Ocaña, where the new congress was to assemble, is that it was feared there would not sufficient members appear to form a quorum.

Commerce is nearly annihilated, and all confidence destroyed. Goods can only be sold at long credit, and the heavy duties that have lately taken effect, together with a loss of 14 per cent. on the money, are ruinous to the shipper in the present state of the markets.

In a proclamation of President Bolivar, to the Bogotians, dated March 3d, he announces that the Grand Convention was about to assemble at Ocaña, and his hopes that their deliberations would tend to consolidate the liberty and happiness of the country—that he was about to quit the capital for some months, his presence there not being necessary as in some of the Departments which have experienced the lamentable effects of divisions, which the Bogotians by their devotion to the laws, have known how to avoid. Whenever his return shall be required, he shall be ready to obey the call, &c.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Saturday, April 19.

The Senate did not sit to-day. In the House of Representatives, a resolution was offered by Woodcock, calling on the speaker for the names of those persons who were admitted on the floor as stenographers, on the 15th instant, and for information if the same persons are still admitted. The ayes and noes being called, on a motion of Mr. Lumpkin to lay the resolution on the table, it was ordered—ayes 94, noes 60. Mr. Taliaferro then called up a resolution he laid on the table some days since, providing for a change in the rules, so far as to make it necessary for a committee to sanction the printing of any documents on private memorials. The resolution was referred to the committee on the rules. The house, after spending a short time on the bill for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, which was committed to a committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the tariff. Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Turner, of North Carolina, severally spoke against the bill. Mr. Tucker, of S. C. then called the previous question. Mr. Fort moved to adjourn, and the ayes and noes being called, the motion was rejected—ayes 73, noes 119.—The house then refused to sustain the call for the previous question, there appearing—ayes 86, noes 104. A motion to adjourn was then successfully made, the vote being, as taken by ayes and noes—ayes 113, noes 79.

Monday, April 21.

In the Senate, the graduation bill was taken up and discussed for several hours; some time was spent in executive business. In the House of Representatives, a communication was received from the secretary of the treasury, enclosing a statement of our foreign commerce for the last year, of which 6000 copies were ordered to be printed. The house then resumed the consideration of the tariff. Mr. Thomas, of Georgia, spoke against the bill, and was followed by Mr. Burges, who spoke at great length. Mr. Martin then rose to speak in reply; but, after taking the floor, he yielded it to Mr. Daniel, of Kentucky, who wished to make some observations in answer to Mr. Burges. After speaking for about half an hour, Mr. Daniel yielded the floor to a motion to adjourn.

Tuesday, April 22.

In the Senate, the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road beyond Zanesville was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. Several private bills were acted on. The bill for graduating the price of public lands, and ceding the refuse to the states in which they lie, was taken up; and the discussion being closed, the question on ordering the bill to a third reading was taken, and decided in the negative—ayes 21, noes 25. In the House of Representatives, the consideration of the tariff was resumed, when Mr. M. Daniel concluded the remarks he had commenced the preceding day. He was succeeded by Mr. Martin, who spoke at some length in reply to Mr. Burges. When he sat down, nearly a dozen members rose; but Mr. S. Wright having caught the speaker's eye, moved the previous question, and the call being seconded by 108 members, the question was taken by ayes and noes; when, by a vote of 122 to 63, it was determined that the main question be now put. On motion of Mr. Gilmer, a call of the house then took place, 201 members were found to be present. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill—ayes 105, noes 94. So the bill was passed. A short discussion then took place on the title of the bill, which was cut short by a successful call for the previous question, when the title was agreed to.

Wednesday, April 23.

In the Senate, the bill for remitting the duty on iron imported for the use of the Baltimore Rail Road Company, was discussed, and laid on the table, to be taken up to-morrow. The tariff bill was received from the house and read the first time. In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered some time since by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, for the appointment of a joint committee to fix the day of adjournment, was taken up, and considered. Mr. Taylor moved an amendment, to incorporate into the duties of said committee, that of reporting the business which is to be acted on. This amendment was adopted. A proposition was made by Mr. Hamilton to fix on the day, making it the 19th of May,

but this did not prevail. The resolution, as amended by Mr. Taylor, was then adopted. The house subsequently went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, upon the bill making appropriations for internal improvements, which has been laid on the shelf for some months. The bill was passed through committee, reported, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. The house set from 11 A. M. till 6 P. M.

Thursday, April 24.

In the Senate the joint resolution from the house, respecting the adjournment of congress, was laid on the table to be taken up on Monday. The tariff bill was read a second time and referred to the committee on manufactures. The bill remitting the duties on iron and machinery imported for the use of the Baltimore Rail-Road Company, was discussed, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Some time was spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. L. Williams called for the consideration of the resolution offered some days since in relation to the rank of Major General. After some discussion it was adopted with a modification proposed by Mr. Steriger, coupling with the instructions to the committee on the subject of rank, an instruction as to the revision of the organization of the army. The house then took up the amendments made by the senate in the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvement. All the amendments were concurred in, with the exception of that which restricts the appropriation for surveys to such only as have been commenced; and of the change in the title of the bill in both of which the house refused to concur. The supplementary bill making appropriations for the military service, being a provision for arming the fortifications, was acted on in committee and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. The house then passed through committee a bill to reduce the duty on the importation of Greek and Latin books printed before 1775, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Friday, April 25.

In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Ky. submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee on the part of the senate to join a committee of the other house to fix on a day for the adjournment of congress. The bill making provision for certain surviving revolutionary officers was taken up, the substitute offered for the bill by Mr. Woodbury still pending, a long discussion took place, and several amendments to the substitute agreed to. Some time was spent in the consideration of executive business. The House of Representatives were engaged in the consideration of public bills. The committee on the recent outrage obtained leave to sit during the session of the house. Mr. Chilton offered a resolution to meet at an earlier hour, which the house refused to consider.

The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage of the Tariff Bill in the House of Representatives:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, of Pennsylvania, Armstrong, Baldwin, Barber, of Connecticut, Barlow, Barnard, Beecher, Beldon, Blake, Brown, Buchanan, Buckner, Buck, Bunker, Burges, Chase, Onilton, Clark, of New York, Clark, of Ky. Condit, Coulter, Craghton, Crownshield, Daniel, Davenport, of Ohio, Degraff, Dickinson, Duncan, Dwight, Earl, Findlay, Forward, Fry, Gainsay, Garrow, Green, Harvey, Healy, Hobbie, Hoffman, Huot, Jennings, Jones, Keese, King, Lawrence, Loomis, Lott, Letcher, Little, Lyon, Mages, Mallory, Markell, Martindale, Maxwell, McElfittin, McKean, McLean, Merwin, Metcalfe, Miller, Miner, Mitchell, of Penn. Moore, of Ky. Orr, Phelps, Pierson, Ramsey, Russell, Sergeant, Sloane, Smith, of Ind. Stauber, Stevenson, of Pa. Steriger, Stewart, Storrs, Stower, Strong, Swann, Swift, Sutherland, Taylor, Thompson, of N. J. Tracy, Tucker, of N. J. Van Hara, Van Rensselaer, Vinton, Vance, Wales, Whipple, Whittlesley, Wickhite, Wilson, of Pa. John J. Wood, Silas Wood, Woods, of Ohio, Woodcock, Wolf, Wright, of N. Y. Wright of Ohio, Yancey—103.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Allen of Mass. Allen of Va. Alston, Anderson of Maine, Archer, Bailey, P. P. Barbour, Barker, Barringer, Bartlett, Bates of Mass. Bates of Missouri, Bell, Blair, Brent, Bryan, Butman, Cambreleng, Carson, Carter, Claiborne, Conner, Crockett, Culpeper, Davenport, of Va. Davis of Mass. Davis, of S. C. Desha, Dorsey, Drayton, Everett, Floyd of Geo. Fort, Gale, Gilmer, Gorham, Gurley, Haile, Hallock, Hall, Hamilton, Haynes, Hodges, Holmes Ingersoll, Isaacs, Johnson, Kerr, Lea, Livingston, Locke, Long, Lumpkin, Marable, Martin, McCoy, McDuffie, McIntyre, McKee, Mercer, Mitchell of Tenn. Moore of Alabama, Newton, Nuckolls, Oakley, O'Brien, Owen, Pearce Plant, Polk, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Ripley, Rives, Roane, Sawyer, Shepperd, Smyth of Va. Sprague, Taliaferro, Thompson of Geo. Trexvant, Tucker of South Carolina, Turner, Varnum, Verplanck, Ward Washington, Weems, Wilde, Williams, Wingate—91.

The marchioness of Loule, youngest daughter of the late king of Portugal, has arrived in England with her husband; having fled from Lisbon to avoid her brother Don Miguel, who was displeased with her marriage.

A Mr. Rand advertises for exhibition, in Boston, a solar microscope, which magnifies 3,000,000 times. By its aid, snakes, apparently six feet long, may be discovered in vinegar; and the small white malarial particles on figs, appear moving objects as large as a good sized terrapin. It must be a pleasant circumstance, to have ocular proof that, while we are licking up the vinegar from our salad, we are taking serpents to our bosoms. What a comfortable reflection, as one is munching a fig, to mistake, in the fullness of newly acquired knowledge, the crackling of one of its seeds for the crunching of a snapper turtle's shell. *U. S. Gaz.*

From the Dutchess (N. Y.) True American.

Extraordinary Calamity.—The family of Mr. Nathaniel Underhill, in the interior of this county, consisting of eight persons, all arose one day last week in a state of mental derangement, and from the last accounts, so still continue. The case is worthy of the most scrutinizing investigation of the medical faculty.

England and America.—A writer in the London Morning Herald, in comparing the expenses of the British and American governments, makes the following statement:—

The annual expenditure of the United States amounts to only about 2,313,883L sterling—that is to say, about one twenty-fourth part of our, which is 55,000,000L. The details, of course, bear a similar proportion. Thus, whilst our army costs eight millions and a quarter, the United States army costs but 468,000L. Our navy costs six millions and a half; that of the United States only 726,000L. Our ordnance one million and three quarters; the American ordnance but 262,000L. Our civil list—namely, king, royal family, nobility, and courts of justice, two millions and a quarter; the civil lists of America, 274,000L. Our king one million; the president of the United States 6000L.

Thomas Sergeant, esq. who has been appointed postmaster for the city of Philadelphia, is a lawyer distinguished for talents, learning and industry, and a gentleman of great respectability in private life. He is known to the country by his work on *Constitutional Law*, of which we published a special notice soon after its appearance. He filled the office of secretary of this commonwealth under governor Findlay, and has declined a judgeship, against the wishes of the bar, by whom his abilities and application to business are highly esteemed. *Nat. Gazette.*

In Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 16th an opinion is there expressed, that "if the war should not be speedily stopped, it will doubtless lead to the general convulsion of Europe, and may kindle a flame, burning at first in a remote corner, but spreading by the quick contagion of excited passions through every part of the civilized globe."

Tooth Ache.—A remedy for this most painful affection which has succeeded in ninety-five of a hundred cases, is *alum* reduced to an impalpable powder 2 drachms, *nitrous spirit of ether* 7 drachms, mixed and applied to the tooth.

At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction of the tooth was no longer necessary, as he was enabled to cure the most desperate cases of tooth ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of this remedy.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 7.

Our readers will recollect that in January last resolutions were passed in the senate of Indiana, requesting the governor of that state to address a letter to Gen. Jackson, respectfully inviting him to state explicitly whether he favours that construction of the constitution which authorises congress to appropriate money for the purposes of Internal Improvements, and whether he is in favor of a system of protective duties for the benefit of American Manufactures, and whether, if elected president of the United States, he will, in his public capacity, recommend, foster and support the American system. In a preceding page will be found the answer of General Jackson to the inquiries of the governor of Indiana, made in compliance with those resolutions. We have also copied from our file of 1824, the letter to Dr. Coleman, to which the general has referred. Our readers have therefore before them the whole of his views on these subjects, as far as he has thought proper to reveal them. Whether he is sufficiently explicit to satisfy the senate of Indiana, we cannot pretend to say; but enough appears to show, that in these twoparticulars at least, his policy

would not differ materially from that of the present administration; and therefore, that those who oppose the administration of Mr. Adams because of the desire which it has manifested to protect American Manufactures and to promote Internal Improvements, cannot consistently urge them in their efforts to elevate General Jackson to the presidency.

The Rev. Francis L. Hawks, late of this state, and for a short time an inhabitant of this town, has been elected assistant minister of Trinity Church at New Haven, Connecticut.

The steamboat Yazoo, on the night of the 2nd ultimo, came in contact with the steamboat Pike, about eighty miles above Louisville, and immediately went down.

A bill prohibiting the circulation of bank notes under five dollars, after the first of January next, has passed both branches of the legislature of Pennsylvania.

Commodore Porter is said to have issued orders prohibiting foreign vessels of war from entering the harbor of Vera Cruz, without express permission from himself.

Wm. Fields was executed at Macon, Georgia, for the murder of James F. Abbott, pursuant to sentence—in less than ten days after the crime was perpetrated.

We regret to state, that our University is about to be deprived of the invaluable services of professor Andrews. He has resigned the chair of Ancient Languages in this Institution, and has accepted of a professorship in the New Haven Gymnasium, established by Messrs. S. & H. Dwight. *Ral. Reg.*

Col. Thomas Henderson, former editor of the Raleigh Star, but for a few years past a resident of West Tennessee, has been publicly requested, through the columns of the Jackson Gazette, to permit his name to be run for elector of president and vice president of the United States. We have not seen whether he has consented to run or not.

Western Carolinian.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

MR. HEARTT.—The citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity were favored during the last week with several sermons from the Rev. HENRY J. EVANS, of the Virginia Methodist Conference; a young man of very fine natural and acquired abilities, and who promises fair to be a highly useful and ornamental member of the church. While the friends of christianity are lamenting that so many young men who might be the hope of the church, who are highly endowed by their all-wise Creator with talents calculated to be useful to themselves and to society, devoting their lives to the service of the enemy of their souls, and instead of encouraging the spread of the gospel of truth, are its mockers and scoffers; it is gratifying to see emerging from among them a young man of promising talents employing himself in a field where his labours can be so abundantly useful and are so universally required; it should encourage us in entertaining the fond hope that the cause of Zion will continue to prosper, and ignorance and superstition fly from before the truths of revelation exhibited in the preaching of the glorious gospel of the Redeemer. Mr. Evans is a young man of exemplary piety, of deep thought, truly eloquent and zealous. His forcible warnings to his young brethren to flee from the impending rain that threatens them in their present state of sinfulness and rebellion, and to join him in the service of their Creator and their Redeemer, that they might escape that death that never dies, appeared to sink deep into their hearts and we humbly trust will have a most lasting effect. I am happy to learn that he has promised to visit this place again in a few weeks, and the lovers of pulpit eloquence may justly anticipate a rich treat from the discourses of this young minister of the Lord.

A CITIZEN.

Hillsborough, May 6th, 1828.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

MR. HEARTT:—I wish through the medium of your paper, to lay before the public, and christians in particular (I do not mean professors,) that they would refrain themselves from the entire use of ardent spirits; and that they would show, by example and precept, that they are the lovers of God and religion, and the souls of their fellow creatures at large. And first I would ask, is it not the duty of every friend of man—and every lover of his country, and every christian, to labour in this important work? Is it not the duty of all to practice some self-denial, if needful, to root out, or destroy from society, so destructive an evil? Intemperance certainly produces a great waste of property, health, comfort, and life. If we verily believe this, how can we answer it to our consciences or to our Maker, if we do not aid the cause of temperance; much more if we seek to stop its progress. Let the article of distilled spirits cease to be used, and a long and dreadful list of evils will disappear from among men. Suppose it cost a struggle, let us make the attempt, and no doubt we

will gain the victory.—Suppose it removes a luxury—is it not for our own good, and the good of our children and friends, and the happiness of man? are not these sufficient to make amends for such a trifling loss? But disgrace, and the loss of happiness, usefulness, and reputation, and many other blessings, are lost by the using of ardent spirits; let us not therefore, touch it, for there is no need of it. If you are a labouring man, your body will be stronger; if you are a man of sound judgment, your judgment will be clearer; if you are a christian, your devotion will be purer and more heavenly; if you are an impenitent sinner, you will be more likely to obtain mercy; if you are a minister of the gospel, you will preach better; if a hearer, you will hear better; if a lawyer, you will study deeper, and with a greater concern, and plead more eloquently and successfully; if you are a physician, you will be more blessed in your practice and healthy and strong under your fatigues and journeyings; if you are a merchant, you will not be so apt to be cheated, or to fail; and if you are the editor of a newspaper, you will be the better prepared for your editorial business. Now sir, I have gone through with the subject that lay with weight on my mind; if it does no good, I hope it will do no harm. I hope some better pen, or a more qualified mind, may feel impressed to take up the subject, and write more full, and more to the purpose.

One of the inhabitants of Sandy Creek, Orange county, April 1, 1828.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

At a meeting of the Orange Peace Society, held the 28th of March 1828, the following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved* That this Society deeply disapprove and regret, as well as deplore and lament, the party animosity and sectional warmth hitherto as well as at present, exhibited in electioneering contests for office in this state and the United States.

2. *Resolved* That any candidate for office, who shall exhibit any warmth, or be found to take any part in, or encourage sectional feelings and party spirit; or voluntarily treating with intoxicating liquors, for the purpose of securing his election, shall be considered by this Society as unfit for public trust.

3. *Resolved* That any person or persons who shall be found to scoff at or laugh to scorn those who honestly differ in opinion with them in respect to elections, (in which case the constitution declares that all votes shall be free, and justice itself would further indicate that they should be without reproach,) shall be considered by this Society as acting entirely inconsistent with the peaceful interests of this republic; and again with all manly and graceful demeanor.

4. *Resolved* That the above resolutions be published in the Hillsborough Recorder, with a request that all editors who do not disapprove them, publish the same.

JOSHUA LINDLEY, Secretary.

DIED.

On Monday evening last, at the residence of Fielding Leathers, esq. of this county, after a long and severe attack of complicated diseases, the Rev. Samuel Garrard, for upwards of thirty years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted for articles purchased at the sale of Enoch Thompson, on the 8th day of Sept. 1826, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as a delay until after next county court will make it necessary to put them into the hands of an officer for collection.

Wm. Pickett, Agent

for Enoch Thompson.

May 6.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the stable of the subscriber, who lives in the north west corner of Granville county, on the 12th inst.

A Grey Horse, shod before, branded with the letter "T" on the left hip, and had on a bell and yoke. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber.

John Sandford.

April 22.

STRAYED.

FROM the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 2d of May instant, a Dark Bay HORSE

of common size, four or five years old. He has a small white spot in his forehead, racks well, and was shod all round. He was purchased by the Rev. Mr. Evans of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. Any person who will take up said horse and deliver him to the subscriber, in Hillsborough, or to Mr. Evans of the Hay River Methodist Circuit, or give any information so that I may be enabled to get him again, shall be liberally rewarded and all necessary expenses paid.

Nathaniel J. Palmer.

May 6.



From the New-York American.
THE IMPATIENT LASSIE.

Deuce tek the clock! click-clackin' sae
Still in a body's ear;
It tells and tells the time is past,
When Jwohnie had been here:—
Deuce tek the wheel! 'twill nit rin' roun—
Nae mair to-need I'll spin,
But count each minute wi' a seegh,
Till Jwohnie he steals in.
How neyce the spunkie fire it burns,
For twee to sit beside!
For there's the seat where Jwohnie sits,
And I forget to cheyde!
My fadder tui, how sweet he anwors—
My mudder's fast asleep—
He promised a', but oh! I fear
His word he wunnet keep!
What can it be keeps him frae me?
The ways are nit sae lang,
And the sleet and snaw are naught at aw,
If you were fain to gang!
Comeither lass, wi' bonnier face,
Has catch'd his wicked ee,
And I'll be pointed at the kirk—
Nay, suiner let me deef!
O durst we lasses nobbet gang,
And sweetheart them we like,
I'd rin to thee, my Jwohnie lad,
Nae stop at bog or dyke;
But custom's see a silly thing!
For men maun hae their way,
And mony a bonnie lassie sit,
And wish her day to day.
But, whist! I hear my Jwohnie's fit—
Aye! that's his vera clog!
He steek't the faul yeat! softly tui—
O hang that coveley dog!
Now, hey for seeghs and sugar words,
Wi' kisses nit a few—
O but this war's a paradise,
When lovers they privee tust!

* Only. † Fastens. ‡ Fold-gate. § Watch.

From the York Recorder.
MAJOR GENERAL BROWN.

JACOB BROWN was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1775, and was descended from a respectable family, belonging to the society of Friends, which had emigrated to this country from England with William Penn. Of his early life little is known, but that with limited means and opportunities, he pursued learning with great perseverance and that his efforts at mental improvement were eminently successful. At the age of eighteen he had the charge of a school at Cresswicks, in New-Jersey, and continued thus employed for several years.—When arrived at full age he visited the western country, and resided a short time near Cincinnati, but was induced to return and take charge of the Friend's Public School in the city of New-York. While residing in that city he purchased a large tract of land in the vicinity of Lake Ontario, then a wilderness, and in 1799 he removed thither to form a permanent settlement. He was soon elected a Representative in the Legislature, and became an active and useful member, to whose influence and exertions the rapid settlement and early prosperity of the western districts of New-York are in a great degree to be attributed. In the year 1809, he was appointed to the command of a regiment of militia. This led him to apply his powerful mind to the study of the art of war; and having, on several occasions, manifested more than ordinary military tact and talent, he was in 1811, raised to the rank of Brigadier General.

Gen. Brown's brigade composed part of the first detachment of New-York militia, which was called into service after the commencement of hostilities with the British, in 1812. His command, embracing a line of frontier more than 300 miles in extent, imposed on him arduous and embarrassing duties. The security of Sackett's Harbor engaged his first attention; having fortified that place in the best manner his defective means permitted, he took measures for the defence of the country bordering on the St. Lawrence. With this object in view, he, with incredible exertion against the inclemency of the season effected the transportation of four hundred men to Ogdensburg, from which position he so severely annoyed the enemy that a body of eight hundred men, conducted by excellent and experienced officers, was detached to capture or destroy him. Such, however, were the judicious arrangements of Gen. Brown, and so deadly was the fire with which he received the assailants, that they were forced to a precipitate retreat, sustaining great loss in boats and men, while of the American party not an individual was wounded. Soon after

this exploit, his term of service expired and he returned to his family at Brownville, and resumed his agricultural pursuits.

The repeated proofs of patriotism and skill which he had given, were such that he was not long permitted to remain inactive. In the spring of 1813, Sackett's Harbor was threatened with a serious attack, and to Gen. Brown was again entrusted the command and defence of that important post. The troops which he was able hastily to collect, with the exception of four hundred regulars ordered to the station, were raw undisciplined militia; and with such materials was he expected to repel an attack from a force greatly superior in discipline and numbers. The militia fled on the second fire, but were rallied again by their commander, whose encouragement and the example of the regulars produced such good effects that the enemy was compelled to retreat. In no instance, probably in the annals of warfare, is the victory more justly attributable to the personal talents and conduct of the commander. The result was of vast importance to the country, as it saved from destruction our great naval depot on the Lakes.

Having repulsed the foe, General Brown once more returned to private life. Shortly thereafter he was offered the command of a regiment in the regular army, but declined it as being a station inferior to what his previous rank and services entitled him. The government concurred in this opinion, and he received the appointment of Brigadier General in the army of the United States. His new command required active service and attached him to General Wilkinson's army, which invaded Canada in the fall of 1812. He very highly distinguished himself on several occasions, during that finally abortive expedition; and on him the command of the army was devolved by circumstances, on the abandonment of Canada.

His exertions for the comfort and safety of the troops on the retreat to Sackett's Harbor, made him the idol of the army; while his past services, and the expectations which his good conduct had justly raised, procured his promotion to rank as Major General. Associated with him were Scott, Gaines, Miller and other gallant and intrepid spirits. The disasters which had marked the preceding campaign on the lines were universally attributed to the incompetency of those who had directed it. Gen. Brown and his brave associates were fully sensible that on themselves devolved the duty of redeeming the character of the army and thereby raising the hopes of the country. Under this conviction they commenced the campaign of 1814, with a determination not to survive failure and defeat, which they knew must to them come attended with deep disgrace. Their efforts corresponded with the importance of the stake, and that campaign will be forever memorable and glorious in our history.—A vigor and activity unusual before, were infused into the operations of the army; the plans of the commander were conceived with judgment and executed with celerity and skill; and the result speedily demonstrated that the whole machinery of war was directed by a master spirit. The intended course of the General in Chief began to be developed early in July, when by rapid marches he advanced his troops from Sackett's Harbor to Buffalo, and crossed the strait into Upper Canada. The reduction of Fort Erie followed, and was itself but a prelude to the more splendid achievement on the plains of Chippewa, by which was confirmed the confidence of the army in its commander; while it rekindled the hopes and gratified the pride of the nation. Laurels won by British bravery on the ensanguined fields of Spain from the veterans of France, were stripped from the brows they encircled, by the valor of American troops; and the 'Conquerors of the Peninsula' fled. Next succeeded the battle of Niagara, fought in the gloom of the night amid the thunder of the cannon. The field was strongly contested, but victory again crowned the American arms. The British troops, though four times rallied, at last fell back in dismay; having lost their artillery and a thousand men, including Major General Ryal and 20 other officers among the prisoners. Gen. Brown was severely wounded in the action, and compelled to retire awhile from service. But the defence of Fort Erie, again called him forth and made fresh demands on his resources and skill. The fortress was menaced by a powerful force collected by General Drummond. A portion of our bravest troops were there in garrison, but not in sufficient numbers to insure the

safety of the post. An assault on the works, was gallantly repelled by General Gaines, who was soon afterwards wounded by the accidental bursting of a shell, whereby he was compelled to retire, and transfer the command to Gen. Brown. The British commander had steadily prosecuted the work of annoyance from the commencement of the siege, and had nearly completed a line of batteries to command the fort. One day more would have rendered the situation of the American garrison perilous in the extreme, and would probably have forced it to surrender. But Gen. Brown had matured his plans and prepared his men. On the 17th of September he made an unexpected sortie, drove the enemy from his position, spiked his cannon, and destroyed his works—thus frustrating in an hour the labour of weeks, and heaping disaster and mortification on the "insolent foe." This sortie constitutes unquestionably one of the most brilliant chivalric achievements on record;—it extricated a valuable body of troops from imminent danger, and ended the campaign in that quarter, by dispersing the force of the enemy and infusing a wholesome terror of our arms.

Gen. Brown was again transferred to Sackett's Harbor, where he remained in command until the restoration of peace, which soon followed the glorious campaign in which he had been a principal and distinguished actor. If any military operations and proofs of prowess contributed to bring the contest to a happy close, certainly they were those of General Brown and his associates, on the lines. If warlike exploits and military service confer a claim to high honour and lasting renown, that claim belongs rightly to the Hero of Chippewa; it was his mighty mind—his exhaustless genius—that enabled him to conquer on the fairly fought and severely contested field.—Man to man and gun to gun, his troops came in conflict with the veteran soldiers whom Wellington had led to conquest and glory;—as the contest was on the open plain, superior skill alone would ensure a triumph; and the praise of having evinced such skill—must be awarded to the victor.

When the conduct of the war on the northern frontier was entrusted to Gen. Brown, repeated abortions and failures had rendered the character of our soldiery a subject for contumely and reproach.

The men had lost all confidence in their officers, were held in disesteem by the nation. Extraordinary exertion was necessary, and talents of the highest order were indispensable, to the re-establishment of the army on an efficient footing, and to enable it to strike those decisive blows which overcome at once foreign enemies and domestic prejudice. Much had to be hazarded by the commander; and seeming rashness and impetuosity had to be substituted for the dictates of a cool, cautious and calculating policy. On the one side the welfare of the army and consequently the safety of the country, on the other the fame and life of the commander were at stake; he calculated the cost and decided on the venture. The pathway to honour was beset with danger, but he hesitated not to encounter the one to secure the other.—A desperate crisis had arisen, it was only by risking all that a brave man holds dear on earth, that it could be met; he was willing to become himself the sacrifice, and complete success crowned his self devotion.

"He sought his foe in reckless mood,
But desperate valor e'er made good,
'Twas by its daring, venture rode,
Where prudence might have failed."

His military career, during the time he remained in active service, will claim from the pen of the historian a tribute of high praise. In the defence of Sackett's Harbor were displayed the best traits of generalship—promptness of design and vigour of execution. With an inferior force of invalid troops and crude militia hastily collected, he repulsed a veteran body of invaders; defeated, on a sudden call, the long matured plans of the British general; and saved from capture or destruction numerous valuable stores and munitions of war. The defence of New Orleans, though conducted on an ampler theatre, and occupying at present a larger space in the world's regard, does not furnish evidence of superior skill and soldiership, or of a more judicious and ready adaptation of means to ends; nor was it of so much immediate consequence to the country; nor did its remoter results influence her destiny more happily.—Neither will this latter, much and deservedly lauded achievement, bear comparison for 'fair hard fighting,' with the battle of the Falls. That was decided

ly the most obstinately contested, the most memorable battle fought during the war. The thrilling emotions with which the account of it electrified all hearts were manifested in signs of gratulation and joy.—It gave an impulse to the feelings of the whole country, as it filled with admiration and fired with patriotic ardour the soul of every American to whom the tale of gallantry was told. The last desperate effort made by the British, on that occasion, to recover their lost artillery, produced a scene of most daring and devoted heroism. All the incentives that could stir up the souls of warlike men to deeds of bold enterprise operated on the combatants; the trophies of victory were not secured by our countrymen without a bloody and protracted struggle. The repulse, likewise, of the British from Fort Erie, was an exploit so brilliant in its character and so decisive in its effects, that it must ever stand prominent among actions signalized by intrepidity and military skill. Some of the most experienced British officers, who shared in the engagement which followed the sortie, pronounced the plan and execution at least equal, if not superior to any thing of the kind, recorded in military history. It dispelled into thin air the hopes of the besieging general; and thus closed the campaign and the war, in that quarter, in a blaze of glory.

When the war was ended the army was reduced. In arranging the peace establishment the country was divided into two military districts, and Gen. Brown was retained and appointed to the command of the division of the north. In 1819, a further reduction took place; the two districts were consolidated and Gen. Brown, as the senior officer, was designated as commander in chief of the United States Army, which office he held until the time of his death.

Gen. Brown was distinguished by decision of character, strong natural sagacity, and a well cultivated understanding. He was fertile in resources, indefatigable in exertion, of great enterprise, and close and unremitting application to business. In private relations of neighbor, husband, father and friend, was respected and beloved. By his death his country is deprived of a valuable officer and an estimable citizen.

CHIROGRAPHICAL BLUNDERS.

In one of the Souvenirs for this year, there is an account of errors in writing and accidents therefrom accruing, sufficient to make one careful of the manner in which the pen is used, except it is useful to get into scrapes, and draw down by our own act more ridicule and misfortune, than old father Fate would otherwise see fit to bestow; for it is true as seven eights of the nonsense we hear uttered by wise men, that nearly all the real evils men have to contend with in this life, are attributable, first or last, to their own ignorance or idleness.

A select man of "our town" lost his re-election, in times of high excitement, by an unaccountable carelessness of expression, in a note to one of his colleagues, as follows: "Deacon S.W. Esqr. I've bin fore days makin rats and singin ov um." All which, when properly translated, means, that the said worthy father and director of the town affairs had been engaged four days in making out rates [of taxation] and signing them; but some how or other the contents of the erudite selectman's note, crept quietly from ear to ear among his "constituents" as one of our less erudite legislators calls them, till the townsmen decreed that he was too ignorant to remain one of their fathers any longer. Opposition manifested itself in town meeting, and questions were propounded, of what use the manufactured and signed rats had been to the town; and, also what amount of pay had been required for the labor? The result of the affair was, that the unfortunate man was ejected on account of the insignificant note, and died of chagrin in a year or two after.

A much worse accident had like to have befallen a member of the most august body in the union, who wrote to his dearly beloved lonely and far distant spouse, soon after his arrival in Washington, that he had "joined himself to one of the most agreeable misses in the city." The desolate woman was appalled. Wicked as she had heard the representatives in congress were, she would not have believed, that her "bosom's lord" could have been seduced to the commission of such a base treacherous crime. She read, cried, groaned, doubted, and read again—the worst of it was not the actual offence, but shameless avowal of it without note or comment. It was mentioned as a common affair,

of no consequence to her or any one else; "I have joined one of the most agreeable misses in this city." Oh! he was an abominable wretch.

The session wore away, and frequent letters came in a light happy style, but no more mention was made of the miss, though his anxious wife searched in vain for an explanation of the horrid mystery. She imagined her faithless husband revelling in all the delight of lawless love, and then she tore her hair and cursed him—then she would sit pale and wretched by her infant's cradle, and talk to it by the witching moonlight, of her father's infamy—and then her brain would wander. This agony—for it was agony, because she was a fond wife—prayed upon her health—jealousy, like a secret poison, crept thro' her veins, and a slight fever gave way to confirmed hectic. A short, dry cough and declining strength seemed to be the first indications of a consumption, and the poor woman struggling with her secret grief, seemed to all her friends, to be given to the destroyer. The doctor looked dubious, and advised that her husband be sent for immediately; she consented, and a servant was equipped for the journey, and waiting for the stage.—She drew out the packet of her dear husband's letters and recurred to this, as she had often done before, with a kind of agonising satisfaction—her sister accidentally looked over her shoulder, and observed, "I wonder how many persons there are in one of those messes?" "What messes?" asked the distressed wife. "Why, that one your husband had joined, I should think it would be very pleasant." The poor woman could not endure the ocean of joy that burst upon her heart. She laughed hysterically—fainted—recovered—cried—laughed again—and seemed in a worse condition than ever—the stage came—the servant entered for his letters—when she seemed to be a little composed, and ordered him to replace his trunks and go about his business; all hands remonstrated, but she was resolute—still she would not have prevailed, had she not explained the mis-reading of the word *messes* into *misses*, and declared, that all her sickness was occasioned by the anxiety and grief it caused.

She recovered rapidly, but the member of congress will not soon forget, that one carelessly made letter, nearly caused his wife's death.

N. E. Galary.

MELANCHOLY.

There is a melancholy, no doubt, by which the intellect is expanded, while the heart is made better; a tempered sadness, a sober earnestness, which by occasionally recalling us to the contemplation of an ideal world, softens and refreshes those feelings which habitual intercourse with society is apt to harden. This is that melancholy which is the true source of poetical inspiration, because while it refines our feelings, and enlarges the sphere of our conceptions, it leaves us active as ever in the exercise of our social duties, and thus preserves that mental equilibrium, that balance of the intellect, the feelings, and the fancy, which is the characteristic of the highest order of genius.—Very different are its effects, when it is carried to excess. Excessive melancholy, like excessive levity, is a selfish feeling.

It renders us solitary, suspicious, querulous; and deadens our sympathy for others, while it increases our sensibility for ourselves. Those social energies which should connect us with our fellow-men grow indolent and dormant; the active duties of life are forgotten in the passive: gradually we lose our relish for the common and natural feeling, the simple mirth and tears that make up the mass of human life, and learn to substitute glaring and distorted portraits, which are the reflection of our morbid peculiarities, for those simpler forms of universal truth and beauty, which all hearts acknowledge at once and admire.

Better to be upright with poverty than depraved with an abundance. He whose virtue exceeds his talents is the good man: He whose talents exceed his virtue is the mean one.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the Cain Creek Battalion.
YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Morrow's on Friday the 23d of May next, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court-martial; and on Saturday the 24th, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for Battalion exercise.

John Thompson, Major.

April 29

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